

Finally, Mr. Speaker, two challenges seem in order today: I challenge our youth to remain steadfast in their leadership to preserve and enlarge the future accomplishments of the Boys and Girls Clubs. I challenge my colleagues in this House to act in all things they do here with special sensitivity to the contributions of this organization in its many efforts across the nation.

**RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITION
ACT OF 2001**

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today we introduce the Racial Profiling Prohibition Act of 2001 (RPPA). Congress is decades late in doing its part to insure that law enforcement officers no longer stop or detain people on the street because of their color or their apparent nationality or ethnicity.

It was not until 37 years ago that Congress passed the first civil rights law that had any teeth. The 1964 Civil Rights Act finally barred discrimination against people of color in employment, public accommodations and funding of public institutions. Yet, today, irrefutable, and widespread evidence from every state confirms racially and ethnically motivated stops by police officers and shows that Congress has urgent, unfinished business to update the nation's civil rights laws.

This bill, which is overwhelmingly supported by both the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC) as original co-sponsors, seeks to eliminate both legal and constitutional problems that arise when a person is stopped by a police officer because of skin color, nationality or ethnicity. Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (CRA), enacted in part to implement the 14th Amendment requirement of equal protection, forbids the use of public money for discriminatory purposes. The bill we introduce today, is based on both the 14th Amendment, which gives power to Congress to implement its equal protection responsibilities and on the spending clause of the Constitution, which allows Congress to put conditions on the receipt of federal funds.

The federal funds that are the focus of our bill today are the vast sums contained in our transportation legislation. The last transportation bill, known as TEA-21 (Transportation Equity for the 21st Century Act) authorized \$172 billion for highways in 1998. The new transportation bill, which Congress will enact next year, will authorize at least \$250 billion in highway funding. By introducing our racial profiling bill today, we serve notice that Congress must not authorize another huge highway bill that does not effectively bar the use of transportation money to fund racial profiling stops on those highways.

The strength of our bill lies in what it requires and what it would do. The bill requires three important obligations if states are to qualify for federal transportation funds. First, law enforcement officers may not use race, national origin, or ethnicity in making decisions

concerning a stop unless they are relying on a physical description that may include race to determine that a particular individual may be the person sought. Second, states must adopt and enforce standards prohibiting the use of racial profiling on streets or roads built with federal highway funds. Third, states must maintain and allow public inspection of statistical information on the racial characteristics and circumstances of each stop. Only three states even prohibit racial profiling today; ten others require only racial and ethnic data collection.

As important as information concerning who gets stopped is, what makes our bill effective is its sanction: the withholding of federal funds from states that fail to meet the three obligations of the statute. Money for streets, roads, bridges and other infrastructure is ardently pursued in the Congress. Each state and locality receives funds that are indispensable to building and maintaining major parts of its infrastructure. Next year's authorization will mean nearly 50 percent more in transportation funding to states and localities. These funds will either reinforce pervasive racial profiling or help eliminate it.

The power of transportation funding to command the necessary attention and bring quick results has been repeatedly demonstrated. Congress has successfully used federal highway funding to compel states to attack some of our most urgent problems, for example, reducing drunk driving among minors; requiring the revocation or suspensions of driving licenses of convicted drug offenders; and establishing a national minimum drinking age. Police stops of people on the streets because they are black or Hispanic or of any other non-majority national origin requires the same urgent action.

Withholding federal highway funds works because it hurts. The threat of losing highway funds has proven to be a powerful incentive. We saw the power of this incentive as recently as last year's Transportation appropriation. Congress enacted a provision requiring states to enact .08 blood alcohol content (BAC) laws by 2004 or being forfeiting their highway funds. In only the first six months after that provision was enacted, six states have already passed .08 BAC laws. Many more are sure to follow in order to preserve precious highway funds. A racial profiling provision in the 2003 federal highway funding bill would give the same set of alternatives to the states—effective enforcement of racial profiling legislation or loss of federal funds. If Congress is serious about eliminating this last disgraceful scar of overt discrimination in our country, let us put our money where our mouth is.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING DEAN DENNIS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dean Dennis of Pueblo, Colorado for his year of service to the community as the director of the Pueblo Con-

vention Center. Dean is stepping down to move to Denver with his wife, former State Senator Gigi Dennis.

Dennis has been with the convention center since it opened in 1997. "Life's too short. We basically said we love each other and we like to be married to each other and we like to spend time with each other," Dean said in a Pueblo Chieftain article.

Dean served as the Vice President of Conventions and Visitors for the Pueblo Chamber of Commerce, as well as President of the Tourism Industry Association of Colorado. In his spare time he works with the Historic Arkansas Riverwalk Project Commission, and has served on the Board of Directors for the United Way. Dean also serves on the Pueblo Board of Trustees for the Packard Foundation, and Pueblo Rotary 43.

His wife Gigi, has served in the Colorado State Senate since 1995, resigned at the end of March to accept an appointment from President George W. Bush to become the Colorado Director of the Department of Agriculture's Office of Rural Development.

Mr. Speaker, Dean Dennis has helped out the community in numerous ways, and his devotion, love and commitment to the wonderful city of Pueblo deserves the thanks and praise of this Congress. I hope that Dean and Gigi both find success and happiness in their new life.

Congratulations to both of you and good luck with your future endeavors!

TRIBUTE TO JOHN GREAVES

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Indiana's First Congressional District, John Greaves. On May 29, 2001, John will be honored for his dedicated service to the United Steelworkers of America Local 6787 at a dinner to be held at American Legion Post 260 in Portage, Indiana.

John's distinguished career in the labor movement has made his community and nation a better place in which to live and work. For more than 30 years, John has worked at Bethlehem Steel Corporation and has been a dedicated member of Local 6787.

While a member of Local 6787, John served as Treasurer from 1984-1987, Chairman of the Grievance Procedure from 1987-1989 and Trustee from 1990 until his retirement earlier this year. Additionally, he serves as President of the Northwest Indiana Federation of Labor. John has devoted his entire working career to the expansion of labor ideals and fair standards for all working people. He has been a strong voice for the steel industry, meeting frequently with legislators in Indianapolis and lobbying leaders in Washington. Additionally, he has worked on a county level as a liaison between labor, industry and government to make the interests of working men and women known.

While John has dedicated a substantial portion of his life to the betterment of union members, he has always found the time to serve

his community as well. He serves as a board member for the Westchester YMCA and the Porter County Chapter of the American Red Cross. He is a former member of the Jaycees of America and served as a Labor Board member for the Porter County United Way.

On this special day, I offer my heartfelt congratulations to John Greaves. His large circle of family and friends can be proud of the contributions he prominently has made. His work in the labor movement provided union workers in Northwest Indiana opportunities they might not have otherwise had. John's leadership kept the region's labor force strong and helped keep America working. Those in the labor movement will surely miss John's dedication and sincerity. I sincerely wish John Greaves a long, happy, and productive retirement.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE "WE THE PEOPLE" ACADEMIC TEAM OF LAWRENCE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of pride that I rise today to extend heartfelt congratulations to the "We the People" Academic Team from Lawrence Central High School.

"We the People" was established by an Act of Congress in 1985 and is supported by the U.S. Department of Education. The program is designed to help students develop a commitment to the fundamental principles and values of our constitutional democracy and to foster civic competence and responsibility. "We the People" develops critical thinking skills such as the ability to distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasonable judgment as the basis for formulating an informed position on public policy issues. The use of cooperative learning techniques enhances students' participation, leadership, and public speaking skills. Under the tutelage of Mr. Drew Horvath and Mr. Karl Schneider, the students of Lawrence Central worked tirelessly to become Constitutional scholars.

It is my distinct pleasure of ensuring that the accomplishments of this special group of young people of my district are forever memorialized in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the United States of America and I have the honor of paying special tribute to: Patricia Atwater, Bethany Barber, Jake Boyd, Bryce Cooper, Daniel Creasap, Lily Emerson, Marc Goodwin, Shayla Griffin, Sarah Hailey, Emily Jacobi, Andrew Johnson, Stevie Kelly, Andrew Kilpinen, Sarah King, Michael Leaming, Jeff Mirmelstein, James Henry Mohr, Elizabeth Molnar, Matt Musa, Tim Mundt, Adam Schwartz, Jim Shin, Megan Siehl, Kristin Smith, Oriana Taylor, Rachel Thomas, Marie Trimble, Adam VanOsdol, Julie Vargo, and Jeffrey Yoke.

Mr. Speaker, let all who read these pages know that a very special group of people came to our Nation's capital to demonstrate a commitment to political beliefs, attitudes, and values essential to a functioning democracy.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSWOMAN ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLDEST SYNAGOGUE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington on the 125th anniversary of the oldest synagogue in the District of Columbia. The Society is housed in the synagogue structure along with the Lillian and Albert Small Jewish Museum. The historic synagogue is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the D.C. Inventory of Historic Sites.

The original dedication ceremonies took place on Friday, June 9, 1876 with President Ulysses S. Grant and Acting Vice President Ferry in attendance. Over the years the building has gone from being a synagogue to a church to a bicycle shop to a barber and a sandwich carryout.

In 1969, the Society saved the building from demolition by moving it from its original location at Sixth and G Streets Northwest, to make way for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority's headquarters, to the corner where it permanently sits at 701 Third Street, Northwest.

The Society is a nonprofit organization aimed at chronicling and preserving the Washington area's rich Jewish community history. The Society brings the community's past to life through museum exhibits, tours, lectures and children's educational programs.

Without the Society's work, our nation's capital would have lost an important part of its past. Through their work to preserve the synagogue they have also saved an important Washington landmark. The Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington should be commended for their tireless work and dedication to the history and therefore, the future, of both the District of Columbia's secular and Jewish communities.

HONORING BOB COTÉ, "NATIONAL SERVICE AWARD" WINNER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to ask Congress to congratulate and thank Bob Coté of Denver, Colorado on receiving the prestigious "National Service Award", given by the Washington Times Foundation. The award honors Americans who have made outstanding contributions in the area of humanitarian service to their community. This is a proud moment for Bob, his family and his community.

Bob is one of over fifty outstanding faith-based leaders who were chosen for this award. Bob is the director and founder of Step 13, a 100-bed facility for the homeless in the

skid-row district of Larimer Street in Denver, Colorado. Since its inception in 1984, Step 13 has touched the lives of more than 1,700 drug addicts and alcoholics. Graduates of Step 13 staff the program.

Being a former alcoholic is what fuels Bob's commitment to Step 13. "You can't take someone who's been drunk for five years and expect him to get it turned around in thirty days. Staying at a shelter a few nights doesn't help. They need to build up their self-respect by learning how to do things for themselves."

Step 13 is based on a clear and simple premise: "Any system or program that takes responsibility away from a capable person dehumanizes that person." Since the founding of Step 13, many clients have become "Total Successes", which means that after leaving, they continue to work as productive tax paying members of society. Over half of those who make it to the transitional houses stay off the street permanently.

Bob has also received the Thousand Point of Light Award, the Achievement Against the Odds Award, and was voted "One of America's Most Virtuous Citizens" by George Magazine.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for all citizens of Colorado to have such an exemplary hero such as Bob Coté to work to better the community. Bob has helped many over come life on the streets to become a member of society and for that he deserves the praise and thanks of Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HANUS JAN STEINER

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2001

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, Northwest Indiana lost a great environmental leader late last year. Hanus Jan Steiner, who devoted every ounce of his spirit to conservation, passed away on December 28, 2000. On Saturday, May 19, 2001, Hanus Steiner's friends and family will gather to honor his memory at a Memorial Service in Chestertown, Indiana. Due to Hanus' dream, vision, and extraordinary efforts, Northwest Indiana retains numerous environmentally sensitive areas unique to our region and the world.

Hanus led a very eventful and interesting life. Born July 5, 1920, in Prague, Czechoslovakia, he was the only member of this family to survive the Holocaust. In the fall of 1939, he received a scholarship to New York University. He entered the United States in 1940 and received his bachelor's and master's degrees in chemistry from NYU. After leaving school, Hanus worked for over 40 years as a chemist in paint research for Sherwin-Williams on the South Side of Chicago. In 1945, he married his wife, Mary Ann Pickrel, who survives him in Alameda, California.

In 1959, Hanus helped found the Porter County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America and served as its president and treasurer. As a member of the League, he was dedicated to the continued success of the Chapter and the efforts to establish and protect the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.